An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code-Switching in Lulu Anggriani’s Selected Vlogs

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Abstract
In this globalization era, code-switching phenomena become an object of sociolinguistics which relates to use of two or more languages in daily conversation. This study concerned on analyzing the types and the functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs. The theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (2006) was used to analyze the types of code-switching which is supported by Poplack (1980). The functions of code-switching were analyzed by using the theory from Appel and Muysken (2006). The data were analyzed by qualitative method, and the method applied in presenting the data were formal and informal method. As the result, this study showed the most dominated types of code-switching is intersentential switching since the speaker is a fluent bilingual speaker who mostly like to switch the language between sentences. Phatic function is dominant function in Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs since the speaker like to give any emphasizing in every utterance that considered as important things.

Keywords: vlog, types, functions.

Introduction
Linguistics has many branches, one of them is sociolinguistics. According to Chambers (2002), sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language. The
phenomenon can be found in social life, especially switch from one language to another language that usually called as code-switching. Scotton (2005) defines code-switching as the use of two or more languages in the same conversation. Code-switching phenomena has become part of daily conversation nowadays. People switch from one code to another code. At the present time, there is a tendency to use more than one language in speaking for the daily conversation, for example from Indonesian into English.

In this globalization era, English has an important role or a basic tool in doing communication with each other. It has become a universal language or international language. English is an international language that has been being learned all over the world including in Indonesia, which is taught in education, tourism, act, entertainment, etc. Since English has been being learned in Indonesia, it is not become a something new when Indonesian often switch their language into English. It can be seen in daily conversation or even in any social medias, such as YouTube.

YouTube becomes one of the spaces where mostly people express their ideas and feelings through content while speaking. English words are often used by YouTuber to make the topic and the conversation of the video or vlog become more interesting and more attractive. Moreover, English words are also used to raise a sense of prestige. Some YouTube channels or YouTuber have the dialogue containing Indonesian and English languages in their vlogs. This study is going to analyze one of YouTube channel that owned by Lulu Anggriani. It is known that Lulu Anggriani often does code-switching from Indonesian to English, and vice verca when she is speaking to the audience. Moreover, Lulu’s vlog is edited in such a creative way that makes it more interesting to watch, and the title uses English words which is able to attract attention to Indonesians, even foreigners to watch the vlogs. Here is one of the examples of Lulu Anggriani’s vlogs that switch the languages from English to Indonesian: “It’s completely okay untuk jujur sama diri kalian sendiri kalau kalian emang lagi capek.” (WARM TALK (eps.1 kehilangan), 07.12 – 07.15)

This study used code-switching as the topic considering to most people in this era are able to switch one code into another code. Therefore, it is important to do an analysis in code-switching. Moreover, this study took the data source from Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs which contained code-switching. The vlogger, Lulu Anggriani often switch the languages from Indonesian into English and vice verca in the vlog. This study could give wide contribution to improve the knowledge about sociolinguistics skill which is code switching. Additionally, this study focused to analyze the types of code-switching and the the functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs.

In this study, there are several previous related researches have been reviewed to develop a scientific study as it shown below.

The first study is written by Gunawan (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching Found in Deddy Corbuzier’s Instagram Captions”. This study analyzed the types of and the reasons why Deddy Corbuzier uses code-switching in Instagram captions. The study presents the theory by Appel and Muysken (1987) to analyze the
types of code-switching. As the result, the study found: 5 data of tag switching, 5 data of intra-sentential switching, and 20 data of inter-sentential switching. The study also presents seven reasons people code-switching by Hoffman (1991). As the result, the study found the dominant reason of switch the language in Deddy Corbuzier’s Instagram caption, that is expressing group identity.

The second study is written by Adiyanto (2012) entitled “Code-Switching in “Kompas” and “Republika” Newspapers”. The study presents the theory of McCormick (1994) to analyze the types of code-switching that discovered in the data. As the result, the most frequent code-switching used was the phrase code-switching, and the last frequent was clause code-switching. The study also presents possible code-switching reasons in “Kompas” and “Republika” that proposed by Poedjosoearmo (1975). As the result, the study found two possible implications of code-switching.

The third study is written by Ikke (2019) entitled “An Analysis of Code-Switching Used by Boy William in “Breakout” Program Net.TV”. The types, the functions, and the dominant type of code-switching that used by Boy William in Breakout Program are presented in the study. The study used different theories to analyze the problems as follows: the types of code-switching used the theory from Katja, and the functions of code-switching used the theory from. The most dominant type of code-switching used was intra-sentential switching, and tag switching for seldom used.

The fourth study is written by Tasya (2022) entitled “Types and Function of Code-Switching Found in Daniel Mananta’s Podcast on Spotify”. The study presents the types and functions used different theories. The types were analyzed by using the theory from Appel an Muysken (1987), and the theory proposed by Romaine (1989: 122) to analyze the functions of code-switching. The result of this study: intra-sentential is the most dominated data in the form types of code-switching. Meanwhile, the most dominated data in the form of functions of code-switching is metalinguistic function.

The last study is written by Maria (2022) entitled “The Reason of Code-Switching Used in My Bastard Prince Novel”. In this study, the types and the reasons of code-switching were analyzed by the writer. The theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (1987) used to analyzed the types of code-switching. The reasons of code-switching were analyzed by using the theory from Hoffman (1991). As the result, the writer found the most domination data: inter-sentential switching in the form of types of code-switching, and expressing feeling about something in the form of the reasons of code-switching.

Although the recent study and the previous studies analyzed the similar topic, it has differences. The differences can be seen on the data and the theories used. The previous studies used different data source, such as: Instagram caption, newspaper, podcast, and novel, while this study used vlog as the data source. Moreover, the problem of the previous study, especially the functions of code-switching were analyzed by using different theories to this study since this study used the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (2006) to analyze the types of code-switching, and the theory from Poplack (1980) as the supporting theory. Meanwhile the functions of code-switching were analyzed by using the theory from Appel and Muysken (2006).
Method

The data were taken from 5 total of Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs entitled (1) “WARM TALK (Eps.1 Kehilangan)” (2) “I Do Have a Reason to Go Out” (3) “Follow Me to Find Boxes!” (4) “How I Edit My Instagram Photos” (5) “Here Are Some Things I Bought Online *Without Actually Spending My Money”. The vlogs serves the viewers about her daily life style. The data above were used as data source since the speaker often does code-switching uses Indonesian language to speak, and sometimes switched into English, and vice versa.

The data source collected by using the audio-visual documentation method in Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs. This method was conducted by compiling and examining the audio-visual data about the phenomenon. The process of collecting data through some steps, such as: First, browsed Lulu Anggriani’s vlogs. Second, after browsed the video, the vlogs were downloaded for the data source. Next, watched the vlogs that already downloaded and taking a note for the data needed. Last step, classifying the data into the types and the functions based on the theories used.

The data that already collected were analyzed using the qualitative method to find out the types and the functions of code-switching through the following steps, such as: The first step, identified the types of code-switching in the utterances that uttered by Lulu Anggriani in her vlogs by using the theory from Appel and Muysken (2006), and Poplack (1980) as it cited in Romaine (2005) as the supporting theory. The second step, analyzed the functions of code-switching contained in the utterances that uttered by Lulu Anggriani, by using the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (2006). The final step was made a conclusion based on the analysis. In this study, the finding was presented by formal and informal method.

Here, the occurrence and percentage of the types and its functions shown in the table named formal method. While the informal method used by writing sentences to describe the types and the functions of code-switching.

Result and Discussion

This section is divided into two parts: the first part is result that deals with the tabulation of types and functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs, and the second is the discussion that showed the description of the results by explaining the data. The types of code-switching were identified and analyzed based on the theory of Apple and Muysken (2006), and Poplack (1980) as the supporting theory. Meanwhile for the functions of code-switching were analyzed by the theory from Apple and Muysken (2006). The results were shown in the form of a table. Two tables were presented below to show the types and the functions of code-switching as below.

Formula:

\[
\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{frequency of data}}{\text{total of the data}} \times 100\%
\]
Table 1. Types of Code-Switching in Lulu Anggriani’s Selected Vlogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Occurance</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tag Switching</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Intra-Sentential Switching</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inter-Sentential Switching</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 presents the occurrence of the code-switching data based on the types. The total data in this study are 80 data of code-switching in five vlogs from Lulu Anggriani. Based on the table above, there were 10 (12.5%) data of tag switching, 32 (40%) data of intra-sentential switching, and 38 (47.5%) data of inter-sentential switching. As it is shown, tag switching was the least of the three types since it was from changing situation involved setting and topic of the interactions. While inter-sentential switching dominated the data since the speaker is a fluent bilingual speaker who mostly likes to switch the language between sentences.

Table 2. Functions of Code-Switching in Lulu Anggriani’s Selected Vlogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Functions</th>
<th>Occurance</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Referential Function</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Directive Function</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expressive Function</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Phatic Function</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poetic Function</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 presents the occurrence of the code-switching data based on the functions. Based on the table above, from the 80 data code-switching that were found in five vlogs from Lulu Anggriani, there were 16 (20%) data of referential function, 6 (7.5%) data of directive function, 11 (13.75%) data of expressive function, 44 (55%) data of phatic function, and 3 (3.75%) data of poetic function. From the data above, the most dominated function of code-switching was phatic function since the speaker like to give any emphasizing in every utterance that considered as important things by lower or rising her tone. Meanwhile, poetic function was the least of six functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs since the speaker rarely insert a joke in her utterances.

The discussion part below showed the description of the results by explaining the data.
3.1 Tag Switching and Its Function in Lulu Anggriani’s Selected Vlogs

Data 1
“So, I think, kita bakalan pergi ke McDonald’s terlebih dahulu.”

(I Do Have a Reason to Go Out, 00.49 – 00.52)

The data above is classified as a type of tag switching since there is a tag inserted in English (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). The English tag “So, I think” inserted in the beginning of the sentence before switched the utterance into Indonesian language (Poplack, 1980: 122).

Data 1 classified as phatic function because Lulu Anggriani changed her tone in the utterance (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 119). The speaker used to lower her tone because she seems like to give an emphasizing in the sense of thinking where should she go, then decided to go to McDonald’s.

Data 2
“Woah, this is so Indonesian! Oh, kebalik ini hehehe.”

(Follow Me to Find Boxes!, 08.56 – 09.00)

The data above can be categorized as tag switching because there is English tag inserted in the utterance (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). English tag “Woah, this is so Indonesian!” occurs in the form of exclamation that indicates an expression of excitement. The tag appeared in the beginning of the sentence (Poplack, 1980: 122).

In the data above, it can be seen that the utterance belongs to expressive function (Appel and Muysken, 2006). It is because Lulu Anggriani spontaneously excited when she got her burger wrapped in Indonesian style and showed it to the camera. Moreover, when the speaker got her first bite, she smiled that indicates feelings of happiness.

Data 3
“Oh My God, this is so freaking cute. Look at the ice cream! Ini tuh karamel? Bukan ya?”

(I Do Have a Reason to Go Out, 04.13 – 04.18)

The data above belongs to tag switching since it has English tag (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). The English tag appeared in the form of sentence and used exclamation mark (!). It is occurred in the beginning of the utterance before Lulu Anggriani switched the language into Indonesian (Poplack, 1980: 122).

Data 3 is classified as expressive function based on the explanation from Appel and Muysken (2006) speakers emphasize a mixed identity through the use of two languages in the same discourse. Lulu Anggriani express her mixed-identity used two languages to show her feelings when she got an ice cream, and became so excited by saying “Oh My God, this is so freaking cute. Look at the ice cream!”

3.2 Intra-Sentential Switching and Its Function in Lulu Anggriani’s Selected Vlogs
Data 4
“Tuhan ngasih kalian cobaan seberapa beratnya itu, kalau kalian ngejalaninnya dengan enjoy, kalau kalian mikir di sininya kalian bisa jalanin, otomatis kalian bakal bisa ngejalanin.”

(WARM TALK (Eps.1 Kehilangan), 05.42 – 05.50)

There is an English word appeared in the utterance above. English word “enjoy” uttered by the speaker in the middle of the sentence, while the rest of the sentence was Indonesian language. That utterance belongs to intra-sentential switching (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). The switch happened in the form of word “enjoy” in the middle of the utterance (Poplack, 1980: 123).

The data above is classified into referential function because Lulu Anggriani used the word to fit it in the utterance (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). Instead of using Indonesian word “menikmati”, the speaker switched the language to English word “enjoy” because the word more fit to the utterance. Therefore, many people tend to use the English word “enjoy” in speaking the Indonesian language.

Data 5
“Gue kayak gitu kan bikin gue distraction in my head gitu loh, jadi gue ga fokus belajar, gue kayak gini, kayak gini, nilai gue anjlok.”

(WARM TALK (Eps.1 Kehilangan), 06.31 – 06.36)

The data above showed that almost the whole utterance used Indonesian language. However, there was an English switch in the middle of the utterance “distraction in my head” that belongs to intra-sentential switching (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). Moreover, the switch happened within a clause in a single sentence (Poplack, 1980: 123).

The utterance of data 5 showed Lulu Anggrani’s feeling about something that distracted her focus. As a bilingual speaker, she used to switch two languages to emphasize her mixed-identity and her feeling. Based on one of the functions of code-switching by Appel and Muysken (2006: 118), this data belongs to expressive function.

Data 6
“Gue yakin sih kalian semua udah tau sama aplikasi ini karena aplikasi ini bener – bener se-mainstream itu plus aplikasi ini tuh gratis.”

(How I Edit My Instagram Photos, 03.17 – 03.22)

The data above classified as intra-sentential switching. Based on Appel and Muysken (2006: 118) intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of the sentence. Lulu Anggrani uttered Indonesian language in the beginning and in the end of the sentence, then switched the language to English in the form of word “mainstream” appeared that also accordance to Poplack (1980: 123) stated about intra-sentential switching which include mixing within words boundaries.
Thus, the data above was classified as a referential function since there was a lack of knowledge (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). The English word “mainstream” was inserted in the middle of Indonesian utterance. The switch “mainstream” appeared since the word mostly used by Indonesian due to the lack of knowledge of the Indonesian language on that word. In Indonesian, it refers to “arus utama”. However, that word is rarely known by Indonesian people. Therefore, many people tend to use the English word “mainstream” in speaking the Indonesian language.

Data 7
“Di sini juga bisa lo rendahin seberapa mahal outfit lo hehe apasih.”

(How I Edit My Instagram Photos, 06.54 – 06.58)

In data above, the switch occurred in the middle of the sentence that can be categorized as intra-sentential switching (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). Lulu Anggrani uttered Indonesian language in the beginning as well as in the end of the sentence, then switched to English in the form of word “outfit” appeared in the middle of the sentence (Poplack, 1980: 123).

Data 7 belongs to poetic function since Lulu Anggriani inserted a joke into her utterance (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). Lulu Anggriani was talking about how the way she edited the photos by lower any editing tools in Indonesian language. Suddenly, she switched the language to English “outfit” that actually didn’t relate to the context that she was talking about. Thus, it can be categorized as a joke since the word “outfit” appeared in the middle of the utterance while she was talking about editing. Moreover, the utterance “seberapa mahal outfit lo” is commonly a trend joke among Indonesian people.

3.3 Inter-Sentential Switching and Its Function in Lulu Anggriani’s Selected Vlogs
Data 8
“Bahwa sebenarnya di dunia ini ada banyak hal – hal seru yang masih bisa dieksplorasi. You know you can do it, you have us.”

(WARM TALK (Eps.1 Kehilangan), 08.07 – 08.11)

The data above consisted two sentences in different languages: English and Indonesian language that belongs to inter-sentential switching since it switched between languages. (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). The first sentence was uttered by using Indonesian language: “Bahwa sebenarnya di dunia ini ada banyak hal – hal seru yang masih bisa dieksplorasi.” The speaker switched the language to English in the second sentence: “You know you can do it, you have us.” The data above indicates the fluency of the speaker in speaking two languages since she switched the utterance between language. (Poplack, 1980: 123).
Data 8 belongs to directive function. Based on Appel and Muysken (2006: 119) switching often serve a directive function in that it involves the hearer directly. The speaker wanted to include person who sent her an e-mail in her utterance by saying “You know you can do it, you have us.”

Data 9
“Kayak jatuhnya tu beda tipis antara takut duit habis sama pemilih barang, paham ga sih? I don’t really know about you guys, but if you feels like me, that’s okay because I got you.”

(Here Are Some Things I Bought Online *Without Actually Spending My Money, 01.36 - 01.49)

The data above indicates Lulu Anggriani used code-switching in her utterance since she switched the languages between sentence (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). Lulu Anggriani spoke using English in the beginning of the sentence: “I don’t really know about you guys, but if you feels like me, that’s okay because I got you.” Meanwhile, the second sentence used Indonesian language: “Kayak jatuhnya tu beda tipis antara takut duit habis sama pemilih barang, paham ga sih?” The sentences were combined by English and Indonesian languages fluently (Poplack, 1980: 123).

Data 9 categorized as phatic function since the speaker changed her tone (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). Lulu Anggriani’s utterance was trying to emphasize part of her utterance by raising her tone in the sense of understand the feeling of the viewers, and said “I don’t really know about you guys, but if you feels like me, that’s okay because I got you”

Data 10
“I think I’m gonna stop over here just a little bit, okay, I’m so dumb like I’m really dumb. Kayaknya gue bakal diomelin sih.”

(Follow Me to Find Boxes!, 02.30 – 02.36)

In the data above, a switch occurred in the middle of the sentence that can be categorized as the type of code-switching, especially intra-sentential switching. According to Appel and Muysken (2006: 118) intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of the sentence. Lulu Anggriani used Indonesian language in the beginning as well as the end of the sentence, then switched it into English in the middle. Moreover, the switch occurred within sentence boundary: “I’m not really care.” Poplack (1980: 123).

The data above belongs to phatic function because Lulu Anggriani changed (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). Lulu Anggriani changed her tone by raising it to emphasize the important part of her utterance that she didn’t care if someone came to nagging her.

Conclusion
In conclusion, this study analyzed the types and the functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani’s selected vlogs. The total of the data was 80 data of types
and functions of code-switching. As the result of the analysis, there were 10 (12.5%) data of tag switching, 32 (40%) data of intra-sentential switching, and 38 (47.5%) data of inter-sentential switching. Inter-sentential switching dominated the data since the speaker is a fluent bilingual speaker who mostly like to switch the language between sentences. While tag switching was the least of the three types since it was from changing situation involved setting, participant, and topic of the interactions. For the result of the second problem analysis, there were 16 (20%) data of referential function, 6 (7.5%) data of directive function, 11 (13.75%) data of expressive function, 44 (55%) data of phatic function, and 3 (3.75%) data of poetic function. The most dominated function of code switching was phatic function since the speaker like to give emphasizing in every utterance that considered as important things. Meanwhile, poetic function was the least of six functions of code-switching since the speaker rarely insert a joke in her utterances.

Reference


